

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Vol. 14

September 1, 1934

No. 7

## THE MORE IMPORTANT RECORDS FOR AUGUST 1934

Although grasshoppers continued troublesome during the greater part of August, control campaigns are practically closed in most of the Plains States.

The garden webworm appeared in large numbers about the middle of the month from Indiana westward to Missouri and Nebraska.

Sod webworms were very troublesome during the latter half of the month from Ohio westward to Missouri and Nebraska, in many instances being particularly troublesome on golf greens.

The white-lined sphinx appeared in outbreak numbers in parts of Iowa, being very destructive to soybeans.

Reports received from Iowa indicate that the chinch bug will probably be an even more serious pest in that State in 1935 than it has been this year. It is estimated that over 11 million dollars worth of grain was saved in that State this year by the control campaign. Second-brood bugs were observed about the middle of the month in Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas.

The plum curculio will probably go into hibernation in larger numbers than usual in the Fort Valley peach section of Georgia.

The grape leafhopper is more abundant in the Niagara district of New York than it has been for several years.

The tobacco worm is causing serious damage to tomatoes in parts of Iowa, Nebraska, and Nevada.

Table-stock potatoes in the irrigated section of Wyoming have been reduced 65 percent by the tomato psyllid.

The Mexican bean beetle has been more abundant and more widely distributed than ever before in Maine. Similar reports of infestations have been received from the New England and Middle Atlantic States, and it is reported to be moderately abundant throughout its range.

Twenty-one additional townships in Washington, Penobscot, Hancock, and Waldo Counties in Maine, have been found infested by the beechn scale.

Damage by screw worms is apparently on the increase in Florida and Mississippi.

## G E N E R A L F E E D E R S

### GRASSHOPPERS (Acrididae)

Iowa. C. J. Drake (August 2): The three most important grasshoppers in Iowa are the lesser migratory locust (Melanoplus mexicanus Sauss.), the two-lined locust (M. bivittatus Say) and the differential locust (M. differentialis Thos.). Heretofore, the differential locust has been the most important; but this year it seems that the lesser migratory and two-lined locusts are responsible for most of the damage. In some localities the two-lined locust is extremely abundant. The infestation is very spottcd.

Missouri. L. Haseman (August 24): Except for Barry and Howell Counties in the Ozarks, we find none of the three economic species of grasshoppers at all abundant.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 15): The grasshopper situation continued to be troublesome during the period July 15 to August 15, and, up to the middle of August, more than 2,000 tons of poisoned-bran bait had been distributed in 38 counties.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (August 25): Although grasshoppers can be found in their usual habitat wherever sufficient green vegetation is present, they are comparatively scarce for this time of year.

Oklahoma. C. F. Stiles (August 20): Grasshoppers are moderately abundant in the western part of the State.

Wyoming. C. L. Corkins (August 21): The survey of the adult grasshopper population at this time indicates that the outbreak is definitely on the wane.

Idaho. C. Wakeland (August 20): Grasshoppers are moderately abundant in the southeastern part of the State.

Nevada. G. G. Schweis (August 21): The grasshopper control campaign is now over for the year. The egg survey will start shortly after September 1.

Arizona. C. D. Lebert (August 20): Grasshoppers (M. mexicanus) are causing considerable trouble in the alfalfa fields in the Salt River Valley. This is either a delayed hatch or a second brood--I believe it is a second generation. Most of this brood are now in the last instar and many of them fully winged. Poison is still being applied all over the valley.

### MORMON CRICKET (Anabrus simplex Hald.)

California. E. O. Essig (August 22): A few specimens of the Mormon cricket were found in Matterhorn Canyon, Yosemite National Park, in July. They are rarely reported from this State.

### ARMYWORM (Cirphis unipuncta Haw.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 24): The armyworm was destructive to corn on bottom land near Boonville on August 15.

Illinois. L. H. Shropshire (August 20): Few armyworm outbreaks are reported from the central part of the State.

Minnesota. C. E. Mickel (August 27): The worst outbreak in many years has occurred in the southeastern part of the State. The third generation is now very abundant.

Iowa. G. C. Decker (August 10): Armyworms are being reported daily in most of the counties in north-central Iowa. Apparently, they have bred up in large numbers in foxtail and other grasses in stubble fields. They are reported as seriously damaging Sudan and millet fields.

#### GARDEN WEBWORM (Loxostege similalis Guen.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 24): The alfalfa webworm (L. similalis) was quite destructive in some localities during the period from August 6 to 11. Definite records of destructiveness were received from White, Fulton, Clinton, Morgan, and Carroll Counties.

Missouri. L. Haseman (August 24): Larvae were abundant on pigweed and other plants late in July and early in August, and during the latter part of August many moths have been on the wing.

Iowa. C. J. Drake (August 2): The garden webworm (L. similalis) is quite common this year. On a farm near Indianola 14 out of 22 acres of soybeans were destroyed.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 20): A Burt County correspondent found the alfalfa fields in his vicinity harboring an abundance of moths the second week in August.

#### BEET WEBWORM (Loxostege sticticalis L.)

Minnesota. C. E. Mickel (August 27): Larvae were very abundant on August 1; heavy flights of moths occurred on August 10 - 25.

North Dakota. J. A. Munro (August 18): Beet webworms very abundant on beets, potatoes, and Russian thistle in Richland, Sargent, and Cavalier Counties.

#### SOD WEBWORMS (Crambus spp.)

Ohio. T. H. Parks (August 20): Sod webworm larvae were found injuring bent-grass on golf greens at Circleville on August 14. Reports of injury with specimens were also received from one of the golf courses near Columbus.

Illinois. L. H. Shropshire (August 20): Adults of several species are very abundant in northern Illinois.

Kentucky. M. L. Didlake (August 25): Adults of several species of sod webworms, including C. teterrellus Zinck. and C. trisectus Walk., are very abundant, the latter being most numerous; damage by larvae not very noticeable.

Iowa. C. J. Drake (August 2): Sod webworms are extremely abundant in golf

greens at Des Moines, Boone, Waterloo, Cedar Rapids, and other cities. Pasture fields have been greatly injured. They also did considerable damage to corn in the spring, and in the northern part of the State webworms are doing a considerable amount of damage to corn planted on government land leased for forage purposes.

Missouri. L. Haseman (August 24): Moths in considerable numbers were on the wing during the hottest period of the drought, and at this time we are getting complaints of nearly full-fed larvae in golf greens.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 15): A Clay County correspondent reported that his previously beautiful lawn had been about destroyed during the first half of August by sod webworms, aided by attacks of a leafhopper identified as Deltoccephalus inimicus Say. He reports that the birds did good service by digging out the webworms from the dead brown sod.

#### WHITE-LINED SPHINX (Sphinx lineata Fab.)

Iowa. G. C. Decker (August 10): We have numerous reports of larvae migrating from weed patches and stubble fields into soybeans and corn. One soybean field near Webster City was reported destroyed. Associated with the sphinx were a moderate number of Prodenia ornithogalli Guen.

C. N. Ainslie (August 22): The larvae are present everywhere this year, and only by continuous watching and hand-picking can serious injury be prevented.

#### JAPANESE BEETLE (Popillia japonica Newm.)

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (August 23): The Japanese beetle is apparently more abundant in the cities and towns than in preceding seasons. It is not yet commonly seen in the open country of Connecticut.

### C E R E A L A N D F O R A G E - C R O P I N S E C T S

#### WHEAT

##### HESSIAN FLY (Phytophaga destructor Say)

Missouri. L. Haseman (August 24): J. R. Horton reports a 2-percent stubble infestation in northwestern Missouri; 11 percent in the west-central part; 14 percent in the southwest; 21 percent in the southeast; and 10 percent in the east-central part. One limited stubble survey in northeastern Missouri indicates a stubble infestation of only 1 to 2 percent, with practically every flaxseed examined dead, due, we believe, to the excessive heat. Limited counts at Columbia showed 100 percent mortality of flaxseeds, with temperatures at the surface of the soil as high as 157° F., and no vegetation in wheat stubble fields to shade the stubble and flaxseeds, which had weeks of abnormally high temperatures to endure.

New York. W. E. Blauvelt (August 13): The percentage of wheat infested by the hessian fly was determined by examining 25 culms from each sample:

County	Infestation	County	Infestation
	Percent		Percent
Cayuga.....	7.3	Orleans .....	1.3
Erie .....	1.1	Oswego .....	4.0
Genesee .....	2.0	Seneca .....	7.1
Livingston .....	4.3	Tompkins .....	16.0
Monroe .....	4.5	Wayne .....	3.0
Niagara .....	1.3	Wyoming .....	2.0
Onondaga .....	13.0	Yates .....	2.7
Ontario .....	6.8		
Average for State .....			5.4

#### A WHEAT STEM SAWFLY (Cephus pygmaeus L.)

New York. W. E. Blauvelt (August 13): The percentage of infestation of wheat by this sawfly was determined by examining 25 culms from each sample. Sawfly larvae from 42 of the samples were examined and all were C. pygmaeus.

County	Infestation	County	Infestation
	Percent		Percent
Cayuga .....	14.0	Orleans .....	3.8
Erie .....	3.0	Oswego .....	14.0
Genesee .....	4.3	Seneca .....	8.8
Livingston .....	7.6	Tompkins .....	8.0
Monroe .....	6.3	Wayne .....	6.2
Niagara .....	2.5	Wyoming .....	5.8
Onondaga .....	9.7	Yates .....	1.3
Ontario .....	3.0		
Average for State .....			6.6

#### CORN

#### CHINCH BUG (Blissus leucopterus Say)

Ohio. J. S. Houser (August 22): Rye sown as a cover crop following early potatoes is seriously infested at Wooster. Sudan grass pasture is dying in spots from chinch bug damage. Several hundred bugs may be found in some clusters, and range in age from first-instar nymphs to adults. The fungus disease Sporotrichum globuliferum is killing many of the insects.

Illinois. L. H. Shropshire (August 20): Chinch bugs are very abundant at Des Plaines and have not been affected by rains so far this month.

Iowa. C. J. Drake (August 2): The infestation has been spreading northward.

Unless weather conditions greatly change the situation, 60 or more counties will be heavily infested with bugs in 1935. Losses from the first generation in 29 counties have been estimated by county agents and Federal crop reporters at \$8,275,000 for small grains and \$3,131,000 for corn. They estimate that the savings from the construction of barriers amounted to \$11,723,000. In the 29 counties most heavily infested, the loss to the corn crop was estimated at 9.35 percent and the savings at 35 percent. Farmers who failed to cooperate lost from 25 to 75 percent of their corn crop.

Missouri. L. Haseman (August 24): Chinch bugs are abundant in some fields, but are fewer than expected, due, we believe, to the excessively high temperatures in July. About 33-1/3 percent of the nymphs were still in the red stage on August 10-15, and about 50 percent of the corn was in the silo or shock. Recent rains will make food available, in most of the fields, for young bugs to mature in, but we do not have as many bugs now, on the average, as a year ago.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 15): The second brood has been developing during the period from July 15 to August 15. In a few instances the drying up of the corn through the drought forced a migration of the young bugs of the second brood, and in some instances barriers had to be put up to save feed crops.

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (August 25): The second brood of chinch bugs was very much reduced, owing to the extremely high temperatures that prevailed during July and the first 15 days in August. Fields in the vicinity of Manhattan, where enough bugs were present to destroy the young sorghum plants early in July, recovered and made some growth after the adult bugs of the first generation disappeared. At present the indications are that very few bugs will go into hibernation.

#### CORN LANTERN FLY (Peregrinus maidis Ashm.)

North Carolina. W. A. Thomas (August 15): This insect has already put in its appearance on late corn at Chadbourn and has done some damage by feeding and depositing eggs in the main ribs of the corn leaves. The exuding sap is attracting large numbers of flies, wasps, and beetles. The injury is apparently not so severe as was the case a few years ago.

Mississippi. J. M. Langston (August 21): On August 8 a grower at Lyman, Harrison County, sent specimens to this office with the statement that his corn had been seriously damaged.

#### CORN EAR WORM (Heliothis obsoleta Fab.)

Massachusetts. A. I. Bourne (August 20): The corn ear worm is possibly less abundant than usual, although it is still too early to tell definitely how serious it will be this year.

Connecticut. N. Turner (August 23): The corn ear worm is attacking sweet corn, but is not as abundant as last year.

New York. H. H. Campbell and M. C. Richards (August 13): The corn ear worm is beginning to appear in Nassau County. So far this season this pest has not been a serious factor, infestation running from 5 to 15 percent. H. C. Buckett states that, beginning next week, the second brood may be expected to cause trouble, resulting in serious infestation.

A. G. West (August 20): The corn ear worm is increasing in Suffolk County, but is less serious than a year ago.

Maryland. E. N. Cory (August 20): The corn ear worm is moderately abundant.

Virginia. H. G. Walker (August 22): Moderately abundant at Norfolk.

North Carolina. W. A. Thomas (August 10): This insect is extremely injurious in the Carolinas at this time. Practically all late corn at Chadbourn, which ranges in height from 1 to 5 feet, is badly riddled. In some instances the whole bud is filled with frass and all growth is apparently checked. Some of the plants have died.

Ohio. T. H. Parks (August 20): More corn ear worms than usual.

Illinois. L. H. Shropshire (August 20): Corn ear worms abundant in sweet corn.

Minnesota. C. E. Mickel (August 27): The infestation on sweet corn is 100 percent; on field corn, 90 percent. Worse in the southern third of the State.

Iowa. C. J. Drake (August 2): The corn ear worm is extremely abundant throughout the State. From 40 to 100 percent of the ears are infested. The average infestation will run between 75 and 100 percent of the ears.

C. N. Ainslie (August 22): Unusual numbers of this common and perennial pest in the cornfields of northwestern Iowa this summer. In many fields it is almost impossible to find an ear of corn that has not been injured and many have been entirely ruined. This is very serious, in view of the scarcity of feed for livestock.

North Dakota. J. A. Munro (August 18): Corn ear worm very abundant on both garden and field corn.

Missouri. L. Haseman (August 24): Very abundant in late nubbins that escaped the drought.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 15): During the period from July 15 to 20, additional reports of damage by the first brood of caterpillars were received from the counties east of the 100th meridian, but in greatly diminished numbers. Later, during the fourth week in July, similar reports were received from west of the 100th meridian, as from Wood Lake, Cherry County; Lewellen, Garden County; and Dalton, Cheyenne County. These are the first reports that we ever have had of injury in western Nebraska to corn tassels by the first brood.

SOUTHERN CORN STALK BORER (Diatraea cramboidoides Grote)

Virginia. H. G. Walker and L. D. Anderson (August): The larger corn stalk borer is very abundant in many fields near Tidewater, Norfolk County. Several infestations of the lesser corn stalk borer (Elasmopalpus lignosellus Zell.) have also been observed.

LESSER CORN STALK BORER (Elasmopalpus lignosellus Zell.)

Arizona. C. D. Lebert (August 20): The lesser corn stalk borer has moderately damaged from 15 to 20 acres of corn in the vicinity of Safford. Larvae were taken from the roots and stalks of corn.

CARROT BEETLE (Ligyrus gibbosus DeG.)

Michigan. E. I. McDaniel (August 9): Adults have been reported as causing injury by feeding on the roots of Helianthus species at Augusta, and chrysanthemum at Three Rivers. It is also injuring corn and sunflowers. The injury is quite extensive, about a dozen beetles being found in each hill.

Minnesota. C. E. Mickel (August 27): L. gibbosus is very abundant at Anoka, Elk River, and Robbinsdale.

Missouri. L. Haseman (August 24): The carrot beetle has been unusually abundant during August, coming to lights at night as do June beetles in June. They have been feeding about the bases of weeds and cultivated plants, and birds have been busy digging them out, thus further injuring the plants.

CORN ROOT WORM (Diabrotica longicornis Say)

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (August 20): D. longicornis was reported to be eating corn silks at Ashland City on August 4.

ALFALFA

ALFALFA WEEVIL (Hypera postica Gyll.)

California. A. E. Michelbacher (August 17): A survey of the area infested by the alfalfa weevil in middle California on August 16 showed the population to be lower than at any time this season. Both adults and larvae were scarce in the Tracy area, and but little more plentiful in the regions about Pleasanton and Niles.

Idaho. C. Wakeland (August 20): The alfalfa weevil is moderately abundant in eastern Idaho.

VELVETBEAN

VELVETBEAN CATERPILLAR (Anticarsia gemmatalis Hbn.)

Florida. F. S. Chamberlin (August 15): Infestations in Gadsden County range from light to severe.

F R U I T   I N S E C T S

APPLE

CODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella L.)

New York. W. E. Blauvelt (August 20): After an apparent rest for a week to ten days, the codling moth seems to have come to life again and is making fresh entrances each day in Dutchess County, and is causing considerable injury on unsprayed trees in Suffolk County. Not many second-brood larvae are entering fruits in Clinton County.

E. R. Wagner (August 27): Stings are appearing in considerable numbers in badly infested orchards in Orleans County, where the first brood was not controlled.

Maryland. E. N. Cory (August 20): The third brood (second summer brood) of the codling moth is moderately abundant in western Maryland; numerous in some orchards.

Ohio. T. H. Parks (August 20): The codling moth is more abundant than usual and threatens to be serious in a few orchards where it has been troublesome for several years. In one orchard in Franklin County, healthy apples, which had received two cover sprays in June but no spray for the second generation, became quite wormy early in August. In most orchards the control is satisfactory.

Missouri. L. Haseman (August 24): During July there was practically no egg laying and up to August 20 no young worms. With more moisture and cooler temperatures, late moths are breeding and we may expect late worms.

Idaho. C. Wakeland (August 20): The codling moth is very abundant at Lewiston and in southwestern Idaho.

Nevada. G. G. Schweis (August 21): The codling moth is moderately abundant, and apparently damage is less than last year.

A PYRALID (Euzophera semifuneralis Walk.)

Indiana. L. F. Steiner (August 21): This borer is causing some damage to bridge-grafted apple trees in Vincennes. As high as 52 borers were found on a single trunk, working in new and diseased wood along the grafts. Adults are emerging and larvae of all instars seem to be present. (Det. by G. E. Marshall of Purdue University)

APPLE MAGGOT (Rhagoletis pomonella Walsh)

Connecticut. F. Garman (August 23): More apple maggots are emerging from the soil this year than last, and more have been seen in August in apple orchards than usual. The light crop of fruit will doubtless help

produce a heavier infestation than that which occurred last year.

LEAFHOPPERS (Cicadellidae)

Massachusetts. A. I. Bourne (August 20): The young of the late summer brood of apple leafhoppers are just beginning to be noticeable. We shall be able to state more definitely in our next report as to how injurious this brood will be.

New York. W. E. Blauvelt (August 13): The second brood of the white apple leafhopper (Typhlocyba pomaria McAtee) has begun to hatch in Ulster County. P. J. Chapman believes that the second brood is likely to be fairly heavy in some orchards and will probably cause some spotting of the fruit.

Maryland. E. N. Cory (August 20): Apple leafhoppers are extremely numerous in western Maryland.

SAN JOSE SCALE (Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.)

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (August 20): Predators and parasites have greatly reduced the San Jose scale infestation at Fort Valley during the last 2 months; however, we expect an increase during the fall months as usual.

Texas. F. L. Thomas (August 20): The San Jose scale is very abundant on peaches at Waco.

Idaho. C. Wakeland (August 20): The San Jose scale is very abundant at Lewiston.

PEACH

ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (Grapholitha molesta Busck)

Connecticut. P. Garman (August 23): Infestation is uneven throughout the State. Parasites wintered successfully.

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (August 18): Of 21,472 Elberta peaches examined at Fort Valley, only 12, or 0.06 percent, were found to be infested. These peaches were harvested from an orchard in which no control measures against the moth were enforced. As usual, the fruit infestation was extremely light at this point and the insect is of no economic importance, which is attributed to the absence of a host for the hibernating broods of larvae.

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (August 20): Serious injury in apple orchards located near peach orchards.

Mississippi. J. M. Langston (August 21): Injury to peach twigs by larvae has recently been observed at Hattiesburg in Forrest County, Jackson in Hinds County, and Starkville in Oktibbeha County.

PEACH BORER (Aegeria exitiosa Say)

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (August 20): The infestation is about average in Fort Valley. Moths have started to emerge in numbers. The common larval parasite Microbracon sanninoideae Gahan is now on the wing.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 4): The peach tree borer is reported as destructive at Angola.

PLUM CURCULIO (Conotrachelus nenuphar Hbst.)

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (August 24): The plum curculio is very abundant.

Georgia. O. I. Snapp (August 20): The infestation in the Georgia peach belt was heavier than average this year, and we are expecting a larger hibernating population than usual. Elbertas were attacked by a fairly heavy brood of second-generation larvae. The overwintered adults lived longer than usual, depositing some eggs throughout the entire peach season. Some after-harvest dusting is being done to reduce the number of adults before they enter hibernation quarters.

CHEERY

PEAR SLUG (Eriocampoides limacina Ratz.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 24): The cherry slug defoliated cherry trees at South Bend early in the month.

CRANBERRY

A NOTODONTID (Datana drexelii Hy. Edw.)

Massachusetts. A. I. Bourne (August 20): We have a report of D. drexelii feeding on cranberry foliage in the bogs on Cape Cod.

GRAPE

GRAPE LEAFHOPPER (Erythroneura comes Say)

New York. W. E. Blauvelt (August 13): Grape leafhoppers are more numerous than for several years past and are causing serious injury in Niagara County.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 24): The grape leafhopper was abundant on grape early in the month at Peru and Brownsburg.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (July 15 to August 15): The grape leafhopper was reported attacking and injuring woodbine vines from August 10 to 15, as far north as Cedar County and as far northwest as Grant County.

GRAPE LEAF FOLDER (Desmia funeralis Hbn.)

Illinois. C. L. Metcalf (August 27): I have a report of an infestation of the grape leaf folder at Louisville, Clay County. Complete defoliation has occurred.

Mississippi. J. M. Langston (August 21): On August 10 a correspondent at Van Vleet, Chickasaw County, sent to us grape leaves with the following statement: "Almost every grape leaf is folded up like this."

PECAN

BLACK PECAN APHID (Melanocallis caryaefoliae Davis)

Georgia. T. L. Bissell (August 24): The black pecan aphid is barely evident in orchards at Walden. It is increasing in numbers and injury on Schley pecans in Milner, and will probably cause defoliation of this variety. Stuart and Mobile pecans are generally free.

PECAN WEEVIL (Curculio caryae Horn)

Georgia. T. L. Bissell (August 23): The first adult (male) was found on August 2 at Experiment. Abundant on August 13 at Milner in Stuart pecans and on August 21, 127 weevils were jarred from one Stuart tree. Emergence began about 2 weeks later than in 1933. Weevils are now abundant at Walden in one pecan orchard (Schley variety) near hickory trees.

TROPICAL FRUIT

FRUIT FLIES (Anastrepha spp.)

Texas. P. A. Hoidal (August 25): The operation of traps in the Texas citrus groves for the week ending August 25 resulted in the taking of the following adult specimens: A. pallens Coq.--Mission 1, McAllen 1, Donna 11, Raymondville 2; A. serpentina Wied.--Mission 1, McAllen 2, Pharr 1, La Feria 1; Anastrepha sp. (fraterculus auct.)--McAllen 2, Weslaco 1. Five adult A. ludens Lowe were taken in the traps in Matamoros and 2 larvae of A. ludens and 9 of A. serpentina were taken from fruit shipped in from other parts of Mexico.

FIG

THREE-LINED FIG BORER (Ptychodes trilineatus L.)

Mississippi. G. L. Bond (August 11): The three-lined fig borer continues its heavy damage to fig trees along the coastal section of Jackson County.

TRUCK-CROP INSECTS

BLISTER BEETLES (Meloidae)

Maryland. E. N. Cory (August 9): Epicauta vittata Fab. is attacking tomato foliage and fruit in Harford County.

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (August 20): E. vittata is very abundant in Lee and Monroe Counties.

Mississippi. J. P. Kislanko (August 20): A very heavy infestation of E. lemniscata Fab. was observed on August 6, in the western part of Stone and the eastern part of Pearl River Counties on Bell peppers, causing injury not only to foliage but to fruit as well. On some stalks the beetles had injured every fruit by gnawing on fruit stems and cutting off sap circulation.

J. M. Langston (August 21): A grower at Morgan City, Leflore County, reported serious injury to tomato vines by E. lemniscata on August 1. On August 13 a correspondent at Louisville, Winston County, sent specimens of E. strigosa Gyll. to this office with the statement that dahlia blossoms were being injured.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (July 15 to August 15): The spotted blister beetle (E. maculata Say) continued to be injurious on potatoes in Box Butte County up to the end of July, except where the fields had been dusted.

STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Diabrotica vittata Fab.)

New Hampshire. L. C. Glover (August 27): The cucumber beetle is abundant throughout the State.

Illinois. L. H. Shropshire (August 20): The striped cucumber beetle has been very abundant during the past 3 weeks at Des Plaines. Considerable injury has been done by the beetles eating holes in the young melons (cantaloups).

North Dakota. J. A. Munro (August 18): The striped cucumber beetle is moderately abundant at Fargo.

Missouri. L. Haseman (August 24): The striped cucumber beetle has been very abundant on the cucurbits that escaped the drought.

YELLOW-STRIPED ARMYWORM (Prodenia ornithogalli Guen.)

Minnesota. C. E. Mickel (August 27): P. ornithogalli is working on soybeans at Rochester and Pipestone.

Iowa. C. J. Drake (August 6): The cotton caterpillar (P. ornithogalli) is extremely abundant in the State and is doing serious damage to garden crops, also to potatoes and gladiolus plants.

G. C. Decker (August 10): This insect is daily reported from numerous sections of the State, doing serious damage to potatoes, corn, and soybeans.

FALSE CHINCH BUG (Nysius ericae Schill.)

California. E. O. Essig (August 22): The false chinch bug has been a serious pest in various parts of central California.

POTATO AND TOMATO

A TENEBRIONID (Blapstinus pratensis Lec.)

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 15): Potato growers in Box Butte County reported that this small black beetle was very numerous on the ground under the potato plants and was working on the plants just under the surface of the ground, keeping the new shoots eaten down to about a quarter of an inch below the soil surface. Some growers are quite insistent that this beetle has done serious damage. It was reported from Dundy County as working on and injuring the roots of corn.

POTATO STALK BORER (Trichobaris trinotata Say)

Maryland. E. N. Cory (August 16): The potato stalk borer is attacking potato roots in Cecil County.

Iowa. C. J. Drake (August 2): The potato stalk borer has been unusually abundant for 2 years. Many plants have been destroyed in the vicinity of Sioux City, Ames, Des Moines, and Boone.

TOMATO WORM (Phlegethonius sexta Johan.)

Virginia. H. G. Walker and L. D. Anderson (August 20): The tomato horn worm has been causing noticeable damage in small areas on the Eastern Shore and the Northern Neck of Virginia.

TOBACCO WORM (Phlegethonius quinquemaculata Haw.)

Iowa. C. N. Ainslie (August 22): Truck farmers and home gardeners in the vicinity of Sioux City are contending this summer with a most unusual and destructive outbreak. The larvae have appeared in great numbers, eating not only the leaves and terminal shoots of the tomato plants but the fruit also. Continuous hand-picking has been the only remedy, and much damage is still being done.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 15): Reports from the Nebraska Panhandle, especially from Deuel and Banner Counties, indicated an unusual abundance of the larvae on potatoes and tomatoes during the fourth week in July.

Nevada. G. G. Schweis (August 21): Tobacco worms (Phlegethonius sp.) are reported as doing much damage to tomatoes.

POTATO TUBER WORM (Gnorimoschema operculella Zell.)

Iowa. C. J. Drake (August 2): The potato tuber moth has been observed working in potato patches in Story and Greene Counties. Although it has

been fairly well established in the State for several years, it has not been observed to do any commercial damage.

POTATO LEAFHOPPER (Eupoasca fabae Harr.)

Connecticut. N. Turner (August 23): Severe tipburn on unsprayed potatoes throughout the State. Severe injury on some fields of garden beans in southern part of the State.

A MIRID (Engyptatus geniculatus Reut.)

California. J. C. Elmore (June 15): This bug has been accused of causing serious damage to tomatoes. It is common in tomato fields in Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties, occasionally becoming rather numerous. Injury consists of crescent-shaped scars on the vines, which causes them to break easily. This injury has been supposed to cause blossom drop but this has not been demonstrated. This bug has not been numerous enough to attract attention since 1931.

POTATO APHID (Illinoia solanifolia Ashm.)

Connecticut. N. Turner (August 23): The abundant rains and large number of predators reduced the number of aphids so that little damage has been done.

TOMATO PSYLLID (Paratriozza cockerelli Sulc.)

Wyoming. C. L. Corkins (August 21): A very severe infestation is reported over all sections of the State. There will not be more than a 35-percent crop of table-stock potatoes from the irrigated regions.

BEANS

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (Epilachna corrupta Muls.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (August 10): The Mexican bean beetle has been found at Portland and Yarmouth, as well as at East Vassalboro (north of Augusta), where they are quite severe, and at Gardiner, where they are very severe.

J. H. Hawkins (August 18): The Mexican bean beetle survived one of the coldest winters on record and has spread well over the region south of Piscataquis County and from the New Hampshire line to the Penobscot River. It is impossible to estimate the damage. Commercial losses occur mostly in southwestern Maine.

New Hampshire. L. C. Glover (August 27): Damage to beans is reported as much less severe than last year. There are, however, small restricted areas where severe feeding has been reported.

Massachusetts. A. I. Bourne (August 20): Beetle infestation has been very

spotted, some fields showing considerable injury while others are comparatively free. On the whole, the beetle is considerably less abundant than last year.

Rhode Island. A. E. Stene (August 1): The Mexican bean beetle is moderately abundant.

Connecticut. N. Turner (August 23): Attacking garden beans in southern Connecticut; less abundant than last year but still very destructive.

Maryland. E. N. Cory (August 20): The Mexican bean beetle is moderately abundant; on the increase again.

Tennessee. G. M. Bentley (August 20): The Mexican bean beetle is destructive, except in the eastern and middle sections, where proper dusts or sprays have been applied.

Kentucky. M. L. Didlake (August 25): The Mexican bean beetle is moderately abundant at Lexington, Stamping Ground, and Greensburg.

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (August 20): Very abundant at Auburn.

Mississippi. M. R. Smith (August 20): The first beetles to be found in Oktibbeha County were discovered in Starkville on August 8. It has apparently taken the insects 6 years to advance westward from Columbus to Starkville.

R. B. Deen (August 13): The Mexican bean beetle is very abundant in northeastern Mississippi where it is doing serious local damage.

Wyoming. C. L. Corkins (August 21): Moderately abundant; now found doing damage in Goshon County.

#### LIMA BEAN VINE BORER (*Monoptilotata pergratialis* Hulst.)

North Carolina. W. A. Thomas (August 1): Lima beans in the Chadbourn area are very heavily infested. There is hardly a vine that does not show swellings made by this insect. Some plants have more than a dozen of these swollen areas, causing them to break off readily when handled. Borers are much more numerous this season than at any time during the past 10 years.

#### CABBAGE

#### IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM (*Ascia rapae* L.)

Ohio. T. H. Parks (August 20): The imported cabbage worm is very injurious this year.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 24): Cabbage worms were reported as very destructive in the extreme northern end of the State on August 12. About the same time we observed that a number of large cabbage fields

south of Indianapolis were severely damaged.

Illinois. L. H. Shropshire (August): The imported cabbage worm is abundant in northern Illinois.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 20): Moderately abundant generally over the State.

#### CABBAGE WEBWORM (Hellula undalis Fab.)

North Carolina. W. A. Thomas (August 21): The cabbage webworm is present in injurious numbers on practically all cruciferous plants growing in the Chadbourn area. It is almost impossible to hold a stand of young plants because of the activities of this insect.

#### CABBAGE APHID (Brevicoryne brassicae L.)

North Dakota. J. A. Munro (August 18): Aphids are very abundant on cabbage.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 15): The cabbage aphid was reported as a pest of cabbage up to the end of the first week in August.

#### HARLEQUIN BUG (Murgantia histrionica Hahn)

North Carolina. W. A. Thomas (August 20): This insect has developed rapidly during the past month and at this time is causing serious injury to collards in the Chadbourn area. In some instances as many as 50 adults have been observed on a single plant. In a few home gardens the plants have either been defoliated or killed outright.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 24): The harlequin bug was reported as being destructive at Montgomery on August 19. G. E. Gould observed that it was not uncommon in a cabbage patch at La Fayette.

Mississippi. J. M. Langston (August 21): A grower at Scooba, Kemper County, reported serious injury to collards on August 15.

Texas. F. L. Thomas (August 24): The harlequin bug is very abundant and is causing injury to turnips at Fairbanks, Harris County.

#### MELONS

#### MELON WORMS (Diaphania spp.)

North Carolina. W. A. Thomas (August 1): D. hyalinata L. and D. nitidalis Stoll. began showing up somewhat earlier than usual on cantaloup. There is hardly a perfect cantaloup in the Chadbourn area and practically all late squash has ceased bearing because of the activities of these insects.

Mississippi. J. M. Langston (August 1): Cantaloups heavily infested with D. nitidalis were received from Noxapater, Winston County, on August 1. A grower at Houston, Chickasaw County, also reported heavy loss during the summer.

MELON APHID (Aphis gossypii Glov.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 24): The melon aphid was destructive during the first half of the month at Dugger, Colfax, Bristol, Sunman, and La Fayette.

Illinois. L. H. Shropshire (August): Melon aphids are fairly abundant at Des Plaines.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (July 15 to August 15): Complaints of injury on cucumbers were much more numerous during the period here covered, especially between August 5 and 15, than during the month ending July 15. These reports came from the southeastern part of the State, from Cedar County southwestward through Blaine County to Chase County.

SQUASH

SQUASH BUG (Anasa tristis DeG.)

New Hampshire. L. C. Glover (August 27): The squash bug is abundant throughout the State. Earlier in the season there were very few reports of its being present in any numbers. It was thought that the severe winter had probably killed large numbers of the overwintering adults.

Connecticut. D. C. Elliott (August 23): The squash bug was sufficiently abundant to kill plants on one truck farm; less abundant but injurious in other localities.

Minnesota. C. E. Mickel (August 27): Seems to be building up its population in the southern part of the State.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 15): From July 17 to 28, the squash bug was complained of as attacking squash and pumpkin vines in central Nebraska, from Polk to Hooker and Hayes Counties.

Idaho. C. Wakeland (August 20): Killing squash vines completely in southwestern Idaho. It is also severely injuring watermelons, having destroyed several acres in Washington County.

Utah. G. F. Knowlton (August 2): In one garden at Logan squash bugs killed the squash plants and then accumulated on cucumber.

SQUASH BORER (Melittia satyriniformis Hbn.)

Connecticut. N. Turner (August 24): The squash borer is generally abundant and destructive in southern Connecticut on Hubbard squash.

New York. W. E. Blauvelt (August 13): The squash vine borer is especially numerous and has caused severe losses in several fields in Cayuga County.

(August 20): The squash vine borer is very serious this year in Suffolk County and was found on one farm in Nassau County.

Maryland. E. N. Cory (August 7): The squash borer is attacking Hubbard squash in Baltimore County.

Illinois. L. H. Shropshire (August 20): The squash vine borer has been abundant and very destructive to plantings of Hubbard squash in northern Illinois.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 15): The squash vine borer has been troublesome in Polk County.

#### STRAWBERRY

##### STRAWBERRY ROOT APHID (*Aphis forbesi* Weed.)

North Carolina. W. A. Thomas (August 20): The strawberry root aphid and its attendant ant are abundant and apparently doing considerable damage around Chadbourn. They are apparently more in evidence this season than last year.

##### TARNISHED PLANT BUG (*Lycus pratensis* L.)

Ohio. E. W. Mendenhall (August 10): In some strawberry plantations near Lancaster, Fairfield County, tarnished plant bugs are quite abundant.

#### PEPPER

##### PEPPER WEEVIL (*Anthonomus eugenii* Cano)

California. J. C. Elmore (July 31): The pepper weevil is very abundant in Orange County, where from 25 to 95 percent of the pepper crop is damaged. Temperatures higher than normal during the winter, followed by an early spring, have contributed to this heavy infestation. Since 1924, there have been 4 years of this type so far as pepper weevil damage is concerned. They were 1926, 1928, 1931, and 1934, all characterized by a lack of low minimum temperatures with super-normal spring temperatures. The area was cleaned up of host plants (peppers and nightshade) during the winter and now has only slight infestation.

FOREST AND SHADE-TREE INSECTS

FALL WEBWORM (Hyphantria cunea Drury)

Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. J. V. Schaffner, Jr.

(August 24): Recent reports indicate that webs are rather common in many localities in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, though in most places considerably less than in 1933.

Connecticut. R. B. Friend (August 23): The fall webworm is very common throughout the State.

New York. R. E. Horsey (August): A fall webworm, H. textor Harr. or H. cunea, is numerous on black walnut, hickory, cherry, and apple in woods along the west side of Conesus Lake, Livingston County. Black walnut trees are common there and as many as six nests were found on one isolated tree. However, no serious defoliation was seen, although the black walnut trees were most all infested.

North Carolina. W. A. Thomas (August 1): Fall webworms appeared at Chadbourn somewhat earlier than in normal seasons and were fairly abundant during the third week of June. They are now seldom seen in that area and did not reach the widespread distribution of last year. The damage has been much lighter than in former years.

Mississippi. M. R. Smith (August 20): Fall webworm injury, which was so noticeable on pecan, hickory, and persimmon in the vicinity of State College several months ago, has almost entirely disappeared.

J. P. Kislanko (August 20): The fall webworm is moderately abundant on pecans and other trees in Stone and Forrest Counties.

Washington and Oregon. C. F. Doucette (August 20): Around Sumner and Puyallup, Wash., the prominent webs are quite common, nearly every pear or apple tree in home yards having one, two, or three webs. They are also seen occasionally on cherry and locust trees in this section. They were much more numerous in Clark County, Wash., and around Portland than in the Sumner-Puyallup section. In addition to the trees named above webs were observed on walnut, maple, ash, alder, and prune in the Portland area, one alder tree east of Portland having 21 distinct webs.

GYPSY MOTH (Porthetria dispar L.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (August 16): An outbreak of the gypsy moth was found in Pittston. Females were seen laying eggs in Augusta on August 14.

New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. A. F. Burgess (August 7): The reports on defoliation for all of the towns in the infested area this year have been received with the exception of a few towns in southern Maine and an area in southeastern New Hampshire. Records were made by State officials but the information has not been submitted to us. Records for Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut are complete and show no extensive areas of defoliation in Vermont and

Connecticut but slight increases over last year; a considerable increase in Rhode Island, totalling somewhere in the vicinity of 13,000 additional acres showing from slight to complete defoliation; in Massachusetts about 30,000 acres less defoliation than last year (although in the southeastern section of this State there was a decided decrease from last year, this was offset, to some extent, by the heavy increase in more western sections of the State); in Maine, incomplete records indicate about a 40,000-acre increase over last year; and in New Hampshire incomplete records show an increase this year of over 50,000 acres. For the entire area, to date, there is nearly a 70,000-acre increase over that reported last year, with the probability that this will be considerably greater when the records for Maine and New Hampshire are complete. In New Jersey 21 male moths have been taken from assembling cages in sections of Denville, Mendham, Morris, and Randolph. All of the cages put out by State officials were placed in the section where the above towns join, covering an area several miles in diameter from the point at which the infestation was found last April. To date 1 male has been taken in Denville; 1 in Mendham; 12 from one cage, 2 from another, and 1 from another in Morris; and 3 from one cage and 1 from another in Randolph. In Pennsylvania, 11 male moths have been taken from assembling cages in the following towns: Blakely, 1; Covington, 3 from a single cage; Fairview, 1; Foster, 3 from a single cage; Franklin (in Luzerne County), 1; Lausanne, 1; and Mauch Chunk, 1. No male moths have been taken at any of the cages in Vermont, Massachusetts, or Connecticut.

BROWN-TAIL MOTH (Nygmia phaeorrhoea Don.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (August 10): A female and an egg mass of the brown-tail moth were found at Bar Harbor.

BAGWORM (Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis Haw.)

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (August 23): Several Norway maple trees on the streets of Bridgeport were partially defoliated by the larvae of the bagworm.

Ohio. T. H. Parks (August 20): The bagworm is quite serious this year, notwithstanding the extremely cold weather last winter.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 24): Bagworms were defoliating cedar, arbor-vitae, and boxelder especially at Dublin, Frankfort, Indianapolis, and La Fayette. Reports were coming in the last of July and the first of August.

Kentucky. M. L. Didlake (August 25): Bagworms are very abundant on evergreens in Lexington, Hartford, and over the State generally.

Alabama. J. M. Robinson (August 20): Bagworms are abundant in Lee, Jackson, and Tallapoosa Counties.

WALNUT CATERPILLAR (Datana integerrima G. & R.)

Michigan. E. I. McDaniel (August 2): The walnut datana is present in the southern part of the State. All the walnut, butternut, and hickories are

being defoliated rapidly. This caterpillar was unusually abundant last year.

ALDER

A CHRYSOMELID (Phytodecta americana Schffr.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (August): A leaf beetle, P. americana, is very abundant on Mount Desert Island and the nearby mainland. Much alder is completely skeletonized.

ALDER FLEA BEETLE (Haltica bimarginata Say)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (August 1): The alder flea beetle is general in the State and causing heavy defoliation.

J. V. Schaffner, Jr. (August 23): Heavy infestations of larvae were noted on speckled alder, on August 6-18, between Bangor and Millinocket, being probably heaviest in the vicinity of Lincoln along the Penobscot River. Larvae are full grown and are moving down to pupate.

A SAWFLY (Nematus sp.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (August 19): A sawfly, Nematus sp., is abundant in Andover where it is stripping the alder very severely.

ASH

CARPENTER WORM (Prionoxystus robiniae Peck)

North Dakota. J. A. Munro (August 22): During the current year the carpenter worm has been found in 8 additional counties in southwestern North Dakota. This insect is now known to occur throughout the southern three-fourths of the State.

A BARK BEETLE (Leperisinus aculeatus Say)

Minnesota. C. E. Mickel (August 27): L. aculeatus was found on ash wood stored in a basement in Blue Earth County.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (July 15 to August 15): During the period July 17 to August 9 there were many complaints of damage to ash trees, chiefly in northeastern Nebraska, but also in Sarpy, Douglas, Polk, Howard, and Pawnee Counties. This attack, combined with the drought, probably accounts for the death of many ash trees.

BEECH

BEACH BLIGHT APHID (Prociphilus imbricator Fitch)

Mississippi. J. P. Kislanko (August 20): An exceedingly heavy infestation on Fagus americana was observed today about 15 miles west of Laurel, Jones County,

GIANT APHID (Longistigma caryae Harr.)

Mississippi. J. P. Kislanko (August 20): Observed in large numbers on beech trees 15 miles west of Laurel, Jones County, on August 17.

BEECH SCALE (Cryptococcus fagi Baer.)

Maine. J. V. Schaffner, Jr. (August 24): R. C. Brown reports that 21 additional townships in Washington, Penobscot, Hancock, and Waldo Counties have been infested this year. There was a very high mortality of the scale where it was not covered by snow or some other protective covering during the low temperatures of the past winter. A low mortality on tree trunks near the ground and on some of the roots has permitted perpetuation of the infestation.

BIRCH

BIRCH LEAF MINER (Fenusia pumila Klug.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (August 12): The birch leaf-mining sawfly (F. pumila) is very abundant, the infestation being generally heavy in the State, especially in gray birch growths.

LEAF MINING SAWFLY (Phyllotoma nemorata Fall.)

New England and New York. J. V. Schaffner, Jr. (August 23): Observations on August 13-17 in western Maine, northern New Hampshire, Vermont, and the Adirondack section of New York, show that there is a general increase in infestation over last year, except in the areas in the Adirondacks. The heaviest infestation noted was at Bethel, Maine, where approximately 15 to 20 percent of the leaves on the gray and paper birch are infested. A light infestation was found in Warwick, Mass.

BOXELDER

A GALL MITE (Eriophyes sp.)

Mississippi. J. M. Langston (August 21): On July 25 a correspondent at Kosciusko, Attala County, sent to this office some boxelder leaves heavily infested with galls caused by mites belonging to the genus Eriophyes.

CATALPA

CATALPA SPHINX (Ceratomia catalpae Bdv.)

Virginia. H. G. Walker and L. D. Anderson (August 20): Reported stripping the leaves from several catalpa trees in Norfolk. This is the second season they have been noticed, but practically all of the larvae are heavily parasitized and further trouble from this brood is not expected.

Kentucky. M. L. Didlake (August 25): Catalpa sphinx larvae are very abundant in Lexington, Louisville, Waynesburg, Parksville, and Somerset.

ELM

ELM LEAF BEETLE (Galerucella xanthomelaena Schr.)

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. J. V. Schaffner, Jr. (August 24): Severe infestations have been reported throughout the residential sections of Ware, Mass., Providence and Woonsocket, R.I., and several towns between Willimantic and New Haven, Conn.

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (August 23): This insect caused considerable injury in certain sections although, on the whole, it was probably less destructive than in 1933. Many pupae have been killed this year by the white mold (Sporotrichum globuliferum).

Ohio. T. H. Parks (August 20): Larvae of the second generation of the elm leafbeetle are now feeding on European elms at Columbus.

California. E. O. Essig (August 22): The European elm leaf beetle is abundant in parts of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys.

D. B. Mackie (August): The elm leaf beetle is rapidly extending its area on the west side of the Sacramento Valley. It is moving in a southerly direction and has reached as far south as Williams, Colusa County. A new infestation, discovered at Port Costa, Contra Costa County, represents a jump of 70 miles from the nearest known infestation.

LARGER ELM LEAF BEETLE (Monocesta coryli Say)

Virginia. L. D. Anderson and H. G. Walker (August 13): Larvae of M. coryli have completely defoliated most of the elm trees around the Government locks at Lake Drummond. Eggs, larvae of all sizes, and adults were found on the trees. This pest was reported from this locality last year. This pest is usually very scarce in Virginia.

A LACEBUG (Corythucha ulmi O. & D.)

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. E. P. Felt (August 25): The elm lace bug (C. ulmi) occurred abundantly on isolated groups of elms at Stamford, Kent, and Canaan, Conn.; Brainard, N.Y.; and Adams, Mass.

ELM SCURFY SCALE (Chionaspis americana Johns.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 24): The elm scurfy scale is abundant on elm at Indianapolis.

JUNIPER AND CEDAR

CEDAR BARK BEETLE (Phloeosinus dentatus Say)

Mississippi. J. M. Langston (August 21): Specimens taken from cedar trees

at Hattiesburg on August 5 were recently received at this office, with a report that cedars and closely related plants were rather heavily infested.

### LOCUST

#### LOCUST BORER (*Cylleene robiniae* Forst.)

Connecticut. E. P. Felt (August 25): The locust borer is quite numerous in southeastern New York and was brought to notice through the issuance of numerous beetles from infested wood in a cellar.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (July 15 to August 15): A Cheyenne County correspondent reported on August 12 that he had lost many black locust trees, some of them from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, through attack by the locust borer.

### MAPLE

#### GREEN-STRIPED MAPLE WORM (*Anisota rubicunda* Fab.)

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (August 23): Red maple trees were reported as being stripped in one section of Warren, in Litchfield County.

#### A GEOMETRID (*Physostegania pustularia* Guen.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (August 10): A measuring worm, P. pustularia, has been abundant on red maple at Bar Harbor.

#### SUGAR-MAPLE BOPER (*Glycobius speciosus* Say)

Vermont and New Hampshire. E. P. Felt (August 27): Injury is extremely common on sugar maples along highways in both Vermont and New Hampshire, and a very large percentage of the dead branches and dying parts of trees is attributable to the work of this insect.

#### FLAT-HEADED APPLE TREE BORER (*Chrysobothris femorata* Oliv.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 24): The flat-headed maple borer was reported as being destructive to maples at Elkhart, Plainville, and Notre Dame, and to apples at Sharpsville.

### OAK

#### OAK TWIG PRUNER (*Hypermallus villosus* Fab.)

Rhode Island. A. E. Stone (August 1): The oak tree pruner is showing up in unusually large numbers.

Connecticut. R. B. Friend (August 23): Abundant on oaks throughout the State.

Maryland. E. N. Cory (August 21): The long-horned beetle is attacking maples in Kent County.

A FLOWER BEETLE (Euphoria herbacea Oliv.)

Maryland. E. N. Cory (August 2): Found attacking oak trees in Baltimore County.

PINE

WHITE-FINE WEEVIL (Pissodes strobi Peck)

Connecticut. E. P. Felt (August 24): The white-pine weevil is somewhat generally prevalent in southwestern New England, killing the leaders.

BLACK TURPENTINE BEETLE (Dendroctonus terebrans Oliv.)

Mississippi. J. M. Langston (August 21): On August 16, Inspector J. P. Kislanko sent to this office a number of adults with a report that several large yellow pine trees near McLaurin, Forrest County, were rather heavily infested.

COMMON PINE SAWYER (Monochamus notatus Drury)

Maryland. E. N. Cory (August 21): Attacking white and Austrian pines in Montgomery and Baltimore Counties.

A SCOLYTID (Fityophthorus sp.)

Massachusetts. A. I. Bourne (August 20): We have a record of the occurrence of the small beetle Fityophthorus sp. on white pine twigs in Worcester County.

A FINE TIP MOTH (Eucosma gloriola Heinr.)

Maine. H. B. Feirson (August 1): A pine tip moth, E. gloriola, is very abundant in the tips of laterals in white pine plantations.

PINE NEEDLE SCALE (Chionaspis pinifoliae Fitch)

Utah. G. F. Knowlton (August 8): The pine leaf scale is seriously damaging a number of Austrian pines on the Utah Agricultural College campus. Other pine and spruce trees are being damaged slightly.

POPLAR

TERRAFIN SCALE (Lecanium nigrofasciatum Ferg.)

Kentucky. M. L. Didlake (August 25): The terrafin scale is unusually abundant on poplar at Maysville, Breeding, and Lexington.

WILLOW

EUROPEAN WILLOW BEETLE (Flagiodera versicolora Laich.)

Massachusetts and New Hampshire. J. V. Schaffner, Jr. (August 24): The willows in eastern Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire show severe injury. C. E. Hood has found that there are at least three and a partial fourth generations of this species in eastern Massachusetts. In many localities a late spray has been applied to willows in parks, on roadsides, and on private estates.

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (August 23): Glossy-leaf willows are now brown in nearly all portions of the State.

I N S E C T S A F F E C T I N G G R E E N H O U S E

A N D O R N A M E N T A L P L A N T S

ASTER

GARDEN FLEA HOPPER (Halticus citri Ashm.)

Maryland. E. N. Cory (August 21): The garden flea hopper was attacking calendulas and asters in Frederick County and parsley in Howard County.

CHRYSANTHEMUM LACEBUG (Corythucha marmorata Uhl.)

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 15): During the first week in August a number of people living in Lincoln reported that their asters were being injured or destroyed by the chrysanthemum lacebug.

AZALEA

A TINGID (Stephanitis pyrioides Scott)

Virginia. L. D. Anderson and H. G. Walker (August 18): This tingid was seriously injuring azalea plants in a large private garden in Norfolk. All stages were present, but they were readily controlled with sprays.

BARBERRY

A PYRALID (Omphalocera dentosa Grote)

Connecticut. W. E. Britton (August 23): The larvae defoliated portions of Japanese barberry hedges at Hamden and Waterbury.

BOXWOOD

MEALY FLATA (Ormenis pruinosa Say)

Pennsylvania. E. F. Felt (August 25): The lightning leafhopper was reported as somewhat numerous on ornamental boxwood in the Philadelphia area.

FLORIDA RED SCALE (Chrysomphalus aonidum L.)

Mississippi. J. M. Langston (August 21): Infested boxwood twigs were received from Canton, Madison County, on August 17.

CRAPEMYRTLE

CRAPEMYRTLE APHID (Myzocallis kahawaluokalani Kirk.)

Georgia. T. L. Bissell (August 16): The crapemyrtle aphid is more abundant at Experiment than in the past several years. Considerable black mold was observed in honeydew.

Mississippi. J. F. Kislanko (August 20): The crapemyrtle aphid was very abundant on crapemyrtle in Forrest, Lamar, and Jones Counties on August 17, in some cases causing heavy defoliation.

DOGWOOD

A BORER (Synthetodon scitula Harr.)

Maryland. E. N. Cory (August 21): S. scitula Harr. was attacking dogwood in Baltimore and Wicomico Counties.

GLADIOLUS

GLADIOLUS THIRIPS (Taeniothrips gladioli M. & S.)

Connecticut. B. H. Walden (August 23): Present in some plantings but less abundant than for the past two seasons.

North Dakota. J. A. Munro and assistants (August 18): Specimens were sent in from Mandan, Morton County, with a report that they are prevalent on gladioli in that vicinity.

Iowa. C. J. Drake (August 2): Hot weather has greatly reduced the injury by the gladiolus thrips in Iowa this year. This thrips is very common in gladiolus plantings in the vicinity of Ames, but it has not done any more damage to gladiolus plants than have two or three other common species of thrips.

LILAC

LILAC LEAF MINER (Gracilaria syringella Fab.)

Maine. H. B. Peirson (August 10): This is a major pest on both common and

Japanese lilacs.

ROSE

A ROSE TWIG GIRDLER (Agrius communis rubicola Ferrin)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 24): Reported as destructive to Rugosa roses at Decatur and Muncie during the month.

CURLED ROSE SAWFLY (Emphytus cinctipes Nort.)

Washington. C. F. Doucette (August 20): The coiled rose worm has been quite abundant on the rose bushes in my garden at Sumner this summer, some of the plants being completely defoliated and all of them developing a ragged appearance. The peak of the feeding seemed to come about the first week in August, and now there are only a few slugs in evidence and the plants are producing more foliage free from injury.

ROSE APHID (Macroscaphum rosae L.)

Washington. C. F. Doucette (August 20): This aphid has been more or less abundant on rose bushes in my garden at Sumner this summer. One spray was applied early in June, at which time the aphids were extremely numerous and would have seriously injured the plants, if they had not been killed. At present they seem to be increasing again to the point where another spray will be required.

I N S E C T S A T T A C K I N G M A N A N D

D O M E S T I C A N I M A L S

MAN

BEDBUG (Cimex lectularius L.)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 24): Bedbugs have been reported more frequently than for many years. In one place, Windfall, poultry houses in the community were badly infested.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 15): Reports of bedbugs in hen houses and residences came from Perkins and Dawes Counties on July 23 and August 3, respectively.

EYE GNATS (Hirudelates spp.)

Mississippi. J. F. Kislanko (August 20): Eye gnats are very abundant in several counties in southern Mississippi. In Wiggins "pink-eye" in children is an epidemic and is being attributed to abundance of eye gnats.

BLACK WIDOW SPIDER (Latrodectes mactans Fab.)

Kansas. H. R. Bryson (August 25): A number of reports on the occurrence of the black widow spider have been received this month. Reports have been received from Sun City, Lewis, Hugoton, Jewell, and Oxford.

Idaho. C. Wakeland (August 20): Distribution increased, as indicated by collections at Moscow and Sandpoint, in northern Idaho.

Utah. G. F. Knowlton (August 16): Black widow spiders have received more attention than usual this year from the general public. Specimens have been brought in to this department a number of times this summer, and numerous inquiries have been made.

CATTLE

SCREW WORMS (Cochliomyia spp.)

Florida. F. S. Chamberlin (August 13): The screw worm infestation in Gadsden County is increasing in severity.

Mississippi. J. P. Kislanko (August 20): Screw worms are very numerous and are doing severe damage and causing losses in livestock. Reports are coming from George, Stone, Jackson, Harrison, and other counties. The greatest loss from worms is found among sheep and hogs, with lower mortality among cattle, mules, and horses because these animals are more accessible to treatment. One farmer stated that of 250 head of sheep he had lost 50 by the 11th of August. Another stated that his loss will amount to several hundred. Wool will be brought to Wiggins from several counties in southern Mississippi, and it is hoped that a more accurate survey will be made.

HORSE

Midges (Chironomidae)

Oklahoma. C. F. Stiles (August 22): One of the small blood-sucking midges, which belongs to the family Chironomidae, has been reported from Potawatomie County, near Dale. These insects have been causing considerable annoyance and damage to livestock, such as horses, mules, and cattle. The chief remedy at this time seems to be keeping the livestock in barns at night. This insect is breeding in the North Canadian River, into which the sewage of Oklahoma City is being dumped. The river is very low at this time, and the midges can be seen there by the millions at about dusk each evening, and they annoy livestock throughout the entire night.

H O U S E H O L D   A N D   S T O R E D - P R O D U C T  
I N S E C T S

TERMITES (Reticulitermes spp.)

Maryland. E. N. Cory (August 21): One report of injury to flowers by termites was received from White Marsh on July 31.

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 24): Inquiries regarding termites are numerous, as usual, and are coming from every point in the State.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 15): A report of the destruction of the sun-porch on a residence in Lincoln by the activities of the termite R. tibialis Bks. came to our attention the last week in July.

ANTS (Formicidae)

Indiana. J. J. Davis (August 24): House ants and, to a lesser extent, lawn ants have been very abundant. Also, the large carpenter ants have been reported several times working in timbers in dwellings.

Mississippi. M. R. Smith (August 20): No ant in the State is the source of more complaints than the fire ant (Solenopsis xyloni McC.). Often the winged forms which appear in houses or on porches in large numbers are mistaken by property owners for winged termites. The following new infestation of the Argentine ant (Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr) has been reported recently 3 miles west of Aberdeen, Monroe County. W. J. Wallace reports finding 153 fertile Argentine ant queens in a nest in Columbus. In one instance a trail of ants 40 yards long was found leading from a nest to a house. Pharaoh's ant (Monomorium pharaonis L.) has been reported as annoying in homes and stores in the following places in this State: West Point, Starkville, and Columbus. In the latter locality, the ants were found nesting between strips of paper, feeding on bread and grease, and even infesting beds. Mr. Wallace found the ants Pheidole metallescens splendidula Whlr. infesting a house in Columbus where they sought bread and grease.

Nebraska. M. H. Swenk (August 15): In Platte County a large maple tree was killed by becoming honey-combed with the burrows of the carpenter ant (Camponotus herculeanus pennsylvanicus DeG.), on July 20.

A BOSTRICHID (Polycaon stouti Lec.)

California. H. C. Donohoe (August 3): Two adults emerged in June and July from a mahogany-veneered dining table purchased 2 1/2 years ago, in Fresno. Emergence holes in the table top were about 1/8 inch in diameter.

